EUROPE

News by the Great Eastern to the 27th of July.

A Treaty of Peace Signed by Prussia and Austria.

THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA CONCEDED

THE LAST DAYS OF THE WAR.

The Austrians Again Defeated Before Olmutz.

Concentration of Both Armies Betore Vienna.

AN ARMISTICE AGREED UPON

MORE FIGHTING IN ITALY.

VICTORIES CLAIMED BY BOTH PARTIES

The steamship Peruvian, from Liverpool on the 19th, via Londonderry on the 20th inst. arrived off this point at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She was detained nine hours by a

The steamship Moravian, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool

The steamship City of Boston, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th inst. The steamship Bayaria, from New York, arrived at South-

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The feeling of suspense consequent on the war had

been increased by the fact that while on the one hand the hope of success for the French mediation had given way, on the other hand the rapid advance and continued success of the Pressians seemed likely to complete a peace on any rational Berms they may see fit to dictate.

Opinions of the English Press.

The Daily News, in its city article, says: "Finan cielly there is no change in the situation, the long expected Improvement in the money market being still deferred, and the aspect of foreign politics has again become very uncertain now that the proffered mediation of the Emperer of the French be practically disregarded by Prussia and Italy.

The Times writes as if the last days of the House of Hapsbarg were approaching. The Emperor's address to the Hungarians is compared to the desperation of a drowning man catching at a straw. In the meantime he is busy packing up his valuables, ready to be sent under a strong escort to Coharn, that if the cyll day come he may follow the example of Hanover. But when Austria his royal cousins of Da+-ceases to be German she must become Hangar. or she must

The Attitude of Russin.

The Moscow Gazette says: "Russis does not desire may change of the present state of things in Europe. If Apetria and Prussia will wester themselves the tools of Branca, Russia can no longer depend upon them as heretofore. Venetia without Rome would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but Cangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows Russia in the Baltic. Bussia's leve for peace does not sanction efforts to obtain Supreme power. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria in the Eastern question, but ship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support."

An Official Declaration of Prussia.

The official Staatsanzieger of the 16th says: "The assertion of various newspapers that Prussia has demanded the session of Bohemia and Moravin as a condition of peace are perfectly unfounded A glance at the map will show that the seasion of these countries by Prussia would not be a source of strength, but of weakness; national interests also would sender such an acquisition undesirable. The aim of the policy of Prussia is directed toward the establishment of a new Con Sederation and the convocation of a German Parliament. Connection with countries only in part appertaining to German nationality would place obstacles in the way of the Assembly of the Parliament."

Arrival of a French Embassador at Vienna. A telegram from Vienna announces the arrival there of M. Benedetts, the French Embassador.

The Prussian Conditions Rejected.

The Emperor of Austria is stated to have decidedly refused to accept of the Prassian conditions excluding Austria from the Germanic Confederation.

Prussia and Italy.

The Prussian Official Gazette says that the Treaty of Alliance between Prussia and Italy declares that neither party shall conclude either a peace or an armistice without the

The Prussian Demands. A Berlin semi-official paper gives the following

as the Prassian demands in addition to the complete settlement of the question of the Duchles, which in future are to act in unison and be under the control of Prussia:

"Pruseia demands, as the principal object of the war, the es ablishment of the unity of Northern Germany under the moderable of Prussia, and, moreover, requiring the exclusion of Austria's influence as a power of the Confederation. All ant Pressia asks is the establishment of a union of her East, ern and Western Frovinces, which has become indispensably seccesary. The Emperor Napoleon, recognizing the justice and moderation of these demands, has accepted the same as a basis of peace, and has resolved to remain neutral in the event of their being refused by Austria."

Declaration of the Moniteur.

The Moniteur du Soir contradicts the journals which appeared to believe that the French Cabinet, in offering its good offices, wished to induce Italy to conclude an armistics independently, and was preparing to take the part of an armed mediator in Germany. It says that France intervened diplomatically with the idea of bringing about peace. Threatening measures would have created fresh and more seri res complications.

The Morning Post says that France has decided to avoid any concentration of French troops on the frontiers toward the seat of war, so anxious is the Emperor to avoid the slight ast Indication of France being dragged into military activity-

Prince Napeleou. The Times announces the failure of the last efforts

for an armietice, both on the Austrian and Prussian sides, even negotiations for a three days truce having failed. Prince Napoleon had gone on a anonial mission to the Italian

stain from hostility five days, provided Austria agrees to do the same, and give her decision on the bases proposed within Latest Dispatches by the Great Eastern.

JULY 17 .- The Prussians had a successful engagement before Olmutz yesterday, capturing six guns.

The Moniteur says that Prussia has consented to ab-

The Austrians have withdrawn from Moldavia toward

Further fighting expected to-day.

JULY 19 .- Prussia continues victorious, and has gained assistance from the small German States. The main army is within 50 miles of Vienna. It has cut off the railroad from the Austrian army, between Lepanto

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Mode of Retreat.

Vienna advices state that the mode of retreat copted by the Austrian army in Venetia was that of blowing ip the bridges of the Lombard-Venetian Railway.

Commissioners into the Venetian Provinces. It was believed that the Italian Government would send special commissioners into each of the Venetian prov-

Capture by the Italians of Borgo Fort.

On the 17th inst, the Italians in force attacked Borgo Fort. The cannonade lasted several hours. During the night the Austrians withdrew, abandoned their guns, ammunition, and provisions. The tits depon at Mottegians, and forts Rechetta and Bocca de Gardo, were destroyed by the Italian artillery. The Italians occupied Borgo Fort, and were enthusiastically received by the Inhabitants. The Italian loss was slight. An Austrian Victory in the Tyrol.

The Austrian commander in the Tyrol claims to have driven the Italians across the Caffara River. Garibaidi is said to have been present in this affair. The Austrians took

Prospects of the Italian War. The Times considers that the chances of any grand operations in Italy are at an end, and says there is only room left for sieges, desultors operations, and petty warfare. There was no Italian fleet before Venice, and as nothing was being done by the Italians by sea, it appeared unlikely that General Chalduil would venture any unsustained attack on the land side of Venice.

Betreat of the Austriaus into the Fortresecs.

The Italian headquarters were at Rovigo on the The Austrian forces were retiring into the fortresses of Venetia, but were making some preparations to defend the passages into the Tyrot.

Latest Dispatches by the Great Eastern. JULY 15 .- Gen. Cialdini marched upon Rovigo with

100,000 troops. Two hundred thousand Austrians are left between the Mincio and Adige.

July 20 .- The Italian fleet of iron-clad steamboats has opened fire on the Island of Lisbe, on the coast of Dalmatia. The result is not known.

JULY 21 .- There was a severe engagement yesterday off Linsha. The Austrians claimed the victory. They sank the Italian iron-clads, running down one and blowing up

JULY 23 .- More fighting yesterday-Austria claiming

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

THE CAMPAIGN IN AUSTRIA.

A telegram from the Prussian Headquarters at Eyann, dated July 16, morning, says: "The fixth Division left here at 4 a, m. to-day to occupy the railway junction at Lund, oburg in order to break off communication petween Olmuts and Vienna." Retreat of the Austrians into Hungary.

The Fifth Division will remain here for the present. he Second army is 2-dowing the Austrians from Gimetz, he latter are fellingback on the other side of the river. March the direction of Freshure.

Occupation of Zanim. The Army of the Elbe, that advanced from Iglan,

Destruction of Batirond Communication.

has siready arrived at Znaim.

The Seventh Division is now following the Sixth Division

The enemy has destroyed the communication of the Drusden and Prague and the Bittau and Prague Railways, between Turnau and Kralup, but it is now being reëstab-

The bridge over the Iser, near Podel, has been restored

The Prussians at Prague.

The Prussians found 20 locomotives and 2,000 rail-way carriages at Prague.

Negotiations for a Truce.

Negotiations were in progress for a truce of three ays, and not for an armistice.

The Condition of Hungary.

The assertion of the Berlin papers relative to revo-lationary symptoms in Hungary have been officially denied, and as proof to the contrary, it had been asserted that several members of the Imperial family were at present in Bods, and that many volunteers had been enrolled, and that preparations were making for a levy en masse in the event of a Prussian in-vasion of Hungary.

Occupation of Lundenburg. The Prussians established their headquarters at Lundenburg on the 18th.

Re-enforcements for the Prussian Army The military correspondent of The London Times with the Prussian arms, may that another Prussian reserve to about to be formed which will raise the army to 200,000 men, exclusive of the reserves in garrisons and fortresses.

Condition of the Austrian Army. The Times correspondent with the Austrian army says that the resources of Austria are not sapped, and that although the army has lost much of its confidence, it has not lost its courres. The effect of the needle gun is setually waning before analysis. The Austrian army in front of Vienna and in the field is now, for the first time, numerically greater than than the Prassian Grand Army, if the latter be reduced, as we suspose it to be, by the necessity of its position in keeping open its communications and occupying captured places.

Demoralization of the Federal Army. The Federal Army was greatly demoralized.

Defeut of the Austrians before Olmutze-The Prassian Porce concentrated upon Vienna. An engagement took place before Olimitz on the 37th.
The Austrians were defeated with the loss of 16 guas.
The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.
The Prussians occupied Lundenburg on the 17th, cutting
communication between Olimitz and Vienna.
The ontire Prussian force was being concentrated upon

The Pressians occupied Frankfort on the 16th.

PRESSIA AND THE GERMAN CONFED. BRATION.

Occupation of Barmetadt. The Prussians entered Darmstadt on the 18th inst.

Prussia Assumes the Government of Nassau and Frankfort.

The Prussian Gen. Falkenstein has established his eadquarters at Frankfort, and issued a proclamation anouncing the assumption of the Governments of Nassau and rankfort. rankfort.
The Prussians have also occupied portions of Bavaria and larmstadt.
Several of the Frankfort journals have been suppressed pro-

The Frankfort Senate has been dissolved.

Occupation of Frankfort by the Prussians. The Prussian Generals Vogel and Falkenstein, with the Groben division, 7,000 strong, entered Frankfort vesteriay evening at 0 c-look. As the troops marched into the town the streets presented a very animated appearance, and the Prussians were generally received in the most cordial manner. At the buttle of Aschaffenburg, on the 14th inst, the Austrian loss was 600 men killed and wounded, and 1,500 prisoners. The Federal troops are represented to be theroughly demoralized. At the request of Eswaris a true has been established between the Frussian and Bavarian armies.

The Engagement near Aschaffenburg. According to details received here the Darmstadt

division attacked the Groben division on the lath inst., ne-Laufaeb, but was repulsed with great loss by the Wrang Brigade, which had come up to recuforce the Groben division roben division was riporously attacked on the following the united Austrian. Derinstadt and Ricetoral Ressia. The Fransians, bowever, stormed Aschaffenburg, and lerals were driven back across the Maine. Many Aus-

The Advance of the Prussians Toward Venna.

Since the 13th inst. the Austrians have been withdrawing, hard pressed, behind the Taya toward Vienna. They are evacuating Moravia without atrempting to make any resistance. The Burgomester of Brunn has addressed a transculling I mapher.

The Austrians commenced a partial exacuation of Churis m Sanday last. The vangnard of the Eibe army occupied namen on Saturday without meeting with any opposition, forestrow the Whole samy will cross the Tay and occupy andenburg. The royal headquarters will remain here. The Prussians at Brunn.

BRUNN, July 13.

Eleven Prussian regiments entered this town yeaterday and to-day without opposition. The inhabitants maintained a tranquil attitude, and furnished supplies to the troops
as far as they were able.

The King of Prussia has just arrived here, and the

His M jesty was received by the Bishop of Brünn. Count thupfquisch, the Burgomaster, and the authorities, who urged is King to spare the city and treat the mahabitants with

lenity.

His Majesty replied in nearly the following terms:

I am nothere of my free choice or free will, but because the Imperor of Austria has forced me into war. I do not, therefore, make war against the peaceful subjects, but against the army of the Emperor. Up to the present I have been victorious, and the valor of my army inspires me with confidence in our further success. I have been obliged to lead hither an unusually large army. It is very possible that in isolated cases the inhabitants may have cause for complaint, but this will be avoided by their readily supplying my brave troops with the necessaries of life.

REUNK, July 13, evening.

Forty-five thousand Prussian troops have been quartered upon the inhabitants, who have received them in a friendly manner. The Austrian authorities have left, taking with them the funds belonging to the Government.

Latest Dispatches by the Great Eastern-A Treaty of Peace Signed.

JULY 21 .- Austrial accepts the proposals of Prussia to abstain from hostilities for five days, during which Austria will have to notice acceptance of preliminaries.

JULY 23 .- Five days armistice between Austria and Prussia commences at noon to-day.

HEART'S CONTENT-10:40 a. m.-TREATY OF PEACE HAS BEEN SIGNED BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria to the Hun

garians. Prsrn, July 10, 1866. The following royal manifesto has just been issued

The following foyal manifests are just shear;

"Te the faithful Peoples of my Kingdom of Hungary:

"The hand of Providence weights heavily upon us. In the conflict into which I have been drawn not voluntarily, but through the force of circumstances, every human calculation has been frustrated, save only the confidence I placed in the heroto bravery of my vehiant army. The more grievous are the heavy losses by which he ranks of those brave men have been smitten, and my paternal heart feels the bitterness of that grief with all the families affected. To put an end to the unequal contest, to gain time and opportunity to fill up the yolds occasioned by the campaign, and to concentrate my forces against the bostile troogs occupying the northern portion of my empire. I have consented, with great sacrifices, to negotiations for the concentrate of an armistic.

forces against the hostile troogs occupying the northern portion of my empire. I have consented, with great sacrifices, to
negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice.

"I now turn confidently to the faithful people of my Kingdom of flumgary, and to that readiness to make sacrifices so
repeatedly displayed in ardnoss times.

"The united exertions of my entire Empire must be set in
motion, that the conclusion of the wished for peace may be secured upon fair conditions.

"It is my profound belief that the warlike sons of Hungary,
actuated by the feeling of hereditary fidelity, will voluntarily hasten under my banners to the assistance of their
kindred, and for the protection of their country, also immediately threatened by the events of the war.

"Raily, therefore, is force to the defense of the invaded
Empire, be worthy sons of your valuant forefathers, whose
herole decide gained never fading wreaths of laurel for the
glory of the Hangarian name.

"Yang as Jogarn.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Latest Dispatches by the Great Eastern.

JULY 17.—Lord Henry Lennox is appointed Secre-

ary of the Admiralty.

REFORM MEETINGS.

JULY 22.—Lord Shaftesbury protests against Reform
meetings in the House of Commons.

THE TARIFF. In the discussion on the tariff Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

RIOTS IN LONDON. VALENTIA BAY, July 26.—Field says there have been riots in London on account of the refusal of Government to allow meetings in Hyde Park about Reform.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

His Complicity in the Assassination-Minori ty Report of the In. A. J. Rogers.

WASHINGT July 29, 1866; Representative Rogers yesterday made a inimority report, signed by himself only as a member of the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred an investigation as to what complicity, if any, Jefferson Davis and others had in the as of President Lincoln. He says for some reason or termined to throw in his way every possible impediment, not only in any assistance he might try to render them in what he considered a common task imposed upon them by the House, but even in his working out any conclusion for 'nimself, when it became evident that in this they would not only have none of his assistance or fellows by, but resented deeply any attempt of his to render it. The papers were put away from him, locked in losses, hidden, and, when he asked to see them, he was told, day after day and week after week, that he could not have necess to them. It was not until hoon on Friday that he was allowed freely to look through them, and derive any knowledge based upon their exargination for the purposes of this report. Had the majority permitted him to use the customary privileges.

Alternates—F. F. Fitzerilliams, Leavenworth, Ranc Sharp, Alternates—F. F. Fitzerilliams, Leavenworth, Ranc Sharp, Wandotte, W. A. Tipton, Leavenworth, H. M. Rugglis, Emporia, John Martie, Shawnee; Charles Rubyicon, Fort

freely to look through them, and derive any knowledge based upon their exar_ination for the purposes of this report. Had the majority permitted him to use the customary privileges, but from which they excluded him this report would have been of more benefit to the cause of justice and truth than he could now hope to make it. Mr. Rogers says the main portions of the te dimony alleged to counced J. Davia and others with the assex climation of President Lincoln, were all experts, and in the absence of any retson cross-questioning and explaining it. The nethod of the examination of Statford Counver, the principal witness and originator of all the oral testimony relevant, presented by the Bureau of Mintary Justice to establish the gift of Davies was this, viz. The testimony he had given at the Assassination week trials, on the 19th of May. 1265, was read to him, when he said it was all true. Mr. Rogers examines all some length the testimony of Conover, Merritt and others, to show its worthlessness and total unreliability, that of the first-named being wholly invalidated by his contradictions, would amount to nothing usuapported, with its evident perjuries unerplained. When Mr. Holt forwarded it with the rest he accompanied the whole of it with an explanatory argument, every sentence of which is redolent with the logic of prosecution, and to him (Rogers) it almost felt as if it revealed something of personal motive in the conviction. The sending of any argument to convince the Committee, was, in itself a step of doubtful propriety. In conclusion he says, "I cannot agree with the statement made in the conclusing paragraphs of the majority report, that it is the duty of the Executive Department of the Government for a reasonable time, and by the proper means, to pursue the luvestigations over one preliminary examination? This is worse than the treatment of D'Eughele, worse than the result of their labors. How long is this man to be under these impatitions without even a preliminary examination? This is worse than the t

UNION PACIFIC BAILBOAD.

IT IS IN BUNNING ORDER FROM WYANDOTTE TO LAW RENCE-11,200 FRET LAID IN ONE DAY. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribone. LEAVENWORTH, Saturday, July 28, 1866. The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, from

Wyandotte to Lawrence, is now in running order again. Dispatches received at the office of the company in this city from Vice President Durant at Omaha, state that 11,000 feet of track were laid on Friday. This is the greatest feat of railroad building, being censiderably over two miles of track in one

The Indian War. STOCK RUN OFF FROM FORT RENO-COMMISSIONERS

SUPPLYING POWDER TO THE INDIANS. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Saintday, July 28, 1866.

The following telegram from Fort Reno on the Powder River rouge to Montana proves the truth of the dis patches forwarded by the Commissioners, Cols. Taylor "A party of Indians paid Fort Rono a visit, and succeeded in driving off 40 mules. All the cavalry homes were out in

herd, and no pursuit could be made. The Deaver News says that the Indians are becoming bold since they have run stock off from under the very gans of a fort garrisoned by 800 troops. It also ways that the Indians at Fort Laramie were furnished with ammunition in large quantities, with the knowledge and coment of the Co oner. After the supply at the post was exhausted a large quantity was sent for from Denver, and dealt out in the same

proclamation to the inhabitants, in which he draws their attention to the severe discipline prevailing among the Prassian

Letter from the Hon. A. II. Stephens.

He Indorses the Call, and Announces His Intention to Attend the Convention.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 20, 1866, To the Editor of The National Intelligencer.

GENTLEMEN: I ask a place in your columns for the closed letter to me from the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens: In communicating it to the press I am taking a questionable berty with him, for the latter is marked private. But in the present circumstances of the country I think it so desirable that the people should know the real temper of the South that I feel justified in publishing this letter from one who at the outbreak of the war was the representative man of the Union party of the South, and is the recognized exponent of the

President Lincoln had great confidence in Mr. Stephens. He told me repeatedly that he had offered him a seat in the abinet; and he retained great regard for him to the last. Yours, respectfully, M. BLAIR

Mentgemery County, Md., July 29, 1866. CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., July 28, 1866. To the Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, Washington, D. C.

I thank you heartily for it. No man in the United States

DEAR Stu: Your letter of the 17th inst. is before me

did or could more cordially approve and indorse the objects of the proposed Union Convention at Philadelphia, as I understand them, than I did, and yet, from considerations of expediency, I doubt the propriety of my taking an active part in it.

I was also in doubt to some extent whether, with other views on the part of those who made the call, the words were not so phrased in the call as to exclude all who occupied a and were certainly a slight to the many builders of acknowl similar position to my own, and, from other considerations, as those which had occurred to me. Your letter has relieved me tion has, however, produced good fruits. It was well that from this last class of doubts, but those of the other class still our perple should know the value of an organ, and also how exist, notwithstanding your strong views to the contrary Individually, my whole soul is calisted in the cause of a speedy fall and perfect restoration of the government under the Con-stitution as it now stands. There is nothing within my power that I am not willing cheerfully to do to accomplish that end. Indeed, you will excuse me in saying it, but it is the advanced the public taste in that direction at least half a cen-tury. We have little doubt that as fine an organ in every parthis great result could be attained, and pency, harmony, proticular could have been buist here, had the contract been placed at from \$50,000 to \$30,000, for the builder himself could perity, happiness and constitutional fiberty be accured to the millions new living, and the untold millions hereafter to live on

There are many personal embarrassments or difficulties in the way of my going to the Convention. These I aliaded to before, but I am resolved to be there if I can. In no event shall it be truthfully said of me that I falled to do everything in my power to save the country and its institutions.

Idid, in 1840, exert my efforts to their utmost extent to avoil the late most iamentable war and to serve the Union on omittational principles, without a conflict of arms. This I fid too, while many of those now so clamorous for what they cal "the Union cause" were giving encouragement, at least, to the extreme men at the South, by clearly and decidedly intimating if not fully expressing a perfect willingness on the part that " the Union might slide," if the people of the South so willed it.

to a Union that was no longer cared for by leading men of the dominant party at the North. I withstood these taunts even when I knew, or was informed, truly as I believed, that there was an organized body of men in Savannah to seize the Costom-House, Port Palaski not so forth, in case the State did not secode. All this I stated to you and to which you allude in your letter before ma, nor should I have any healteney in stating it to the public if any public good could thereby be effected.

The public good is my only object. How best to subserve that consistency with truth, honor and uprightness is the only

pestion with me. Personal intercets have no influence with me whatever, at least I think so, and may be excused for saying so. Had I been governed by personal feelings I should have had nothing been governed by personnel further than entering my enriest rode with the late troubles further than entering my enriest protest egainst them. And had I been governed by personal feding I should not now be in the situation I am. If the Union shall be restored major the Constitution, as I carneedy desire to see it done, and I am willing to de all I can award that end, it is my fixed purpose to retire from all connection with public affairs; so that while it would seem that my present efforts are tending to a result in which I have more or less personal interest, that is, minission as a Senator in Congress; yet, I amure you, I never expect or intend to hold that posttion long, eyes if the seat abould be awarded to me. Train ALEXANDER H. STECHENS. COMBINATION PEDALS, STC.

1. To operate Great to Fedale Coupler.

2. To operate Fall Organ.

3. To operate Unison flue stops of Great Manuale.

4. To operate Unison flue stops of Great Manuale.

5. To operate Fall Swell Manuale.

6. To operate Fall Swell Manuale.

7. To operate Tubes of Solo Manuale.

8. Forte and Piano Pedale double acting.

9. Grand Crescendo Pedal.

The case is worked in black welcant and richly carved.

There is pneumatic leverage on Great and Swell Organ. The Pedals range from CC to F—thirty notes. The grand te on eight induces of wind; the Organ blown by water engines; the Crescendo Pedal draws every stop in the Organ successively, from the Stop Diapasons to full, and vice versa.

The capacity of this organ is in every way admirable. Its

POLITICAL.

(By Tel-graph.)

TOTANSON CONVENTION IN KANSAS-SLECTION OF DEL EGATES TO PHILADELPHIA. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. LEAVENWORIB, Saturday, July 28, 1866.

The following have been elected by the simonpure The following have open elected by the National Vallandigham Democracy as delegates and alternates to the bread and butter depot to be opened on the 14th of August:

Delegates—W. P. Gambell, Leavenworth; Geo. W. Gilel, Atchison; John L. Pendery, Leavenworth; C. Inn Thurston, Humboutt; Thomas P. Fenton, Leavenworth; E. F. Camp-

VALLANDIGHAM APPOINTED A DELEGATE TO THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

CINCINATI, O., Saturday, July 28, 1866. C. L. Vallandigham and Judge Gilmore were yesterday appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention from the Third District.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION AT PETERSBURG, VA. FORTRESS MOSEOE, July 27 .- A large and enthusiastic meeting was recently held in Petersburg, which passed a series of resolutions inviting the claimens of the Hd Congressional District to units with them in a convention to nominate delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. During the meeting ing Mr. Kelly stated that he had received a letter from a United States Senator, in which he states that in his estima tion there would be no test demanded at the Philadelphia Convention which any Southern man stocerely desirous of a restor-ation of the Union could not conscientiously sustain.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION. THREATS OF A RIOT IN NEW-ORLEANS-CORRESPOND-

NDENCE BETWEEN PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND MAYOR cial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 28, 1866 .- The Commercial, in an extra, publishes the Governor's praclamation, ordering an ection on the 3d of September, to fill vacancies to the Coustitutional Convention. There is great enthusiasm among

"The Rebel Secretary of State refuses to affix his signature. but there is a decision of the Supreme Court which renders this unnecessary. Sacriffs, Commissioners of Elections, and other officers therein concerned are ordered to held the cleetions. No one will be allowed to vote who has not taken the oath, as prescribed by the Amnesty Proclamation of the President of the United States, either of January 1, 1861, or May 29,

"George Wayles. Robe, killed Patrick Fox, a prominent Union man in parish of St. Charles, on the 15th of July, without the slightest provocation. The wife of Fox applied to Justice Brown for redress, which was dealed, whereupon Wayles and Fox were both arrested under the Civil Rights bill, and are at present lodged in fail. "The immense muss meeting is being held in this city to indures the polley of Congress and the call for the reassembling of the Convention of 1861. The greatest enthusiasm prevails.

The State House is crowded outside and in the street. Gov-ernor Habn presides over the inside meeting and Judge Haskins over the outside. A torchlight procession, such as was never before seen in this city, will follow." REBEL TYRANNY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

al Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, July 29 .- The following has been

received from the New Orleans correspondent of THE TRIB-New Onleans, July 29. - The Constitutional Convention will meet to-morrow. There is great excitement in the city, and loud threats by the Robels to break up the session. The Rebel

Sher.ff, Gen, Harry Hayes, has sworn in a posse of deputies ;

to promote this discretion.

Members of the Convention are openly threatened with the lamp-post, but the Union men are resolute and sanguine. overnor has returned to the city, and is engaged in organfaing the militia, irrespective of color, a large force of which will guard the State House.

J. A. D. Rosier, a motorious Copperhead, is in Washington, seeking the appointment of Provisional Governor, in order to check the Courention. Maj.-Gen. Hoe, the Alabama Chief of the Thorgs, has been in secret Rebel council all day, and serious difficulties are apprehended. The military will protect THE CONVENTION TROUBLE AT NEW-ORLEANS-LETTE 1

PROM PRESIDENT JORNSON.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29 .- Yesterday the Attorney-

calling an election to fill vacancies in the bogus Convention and was in league with the Republicans; that it was intended to indict the members of the Convention, by the Grand Jury; and asking if the President intended that the military forces of the United States should interfere to prevent the execution of civil process. The President replied as follows: WASHINGTON, July 28. WASHINGTON, July 28.

The military will be expected to acatain and not obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the Courts.

A despetch on the subject of this Convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYORALTY OF New Obstrace Circ. Hatt. July 30, 1966.

governments and vindicate its laws and acts to the satisfac-tion of the good people of the State.

In an interview with the Mayor, yesterday, Gen. Baird stated

positively that he would prevent the Sheriff and posse, or any

The Tribune, a Republican paper, say the Convention will

State or civil officer, from interferring with the Convention.

meet to-morrow and adjourn until the middle of September.

The New Organ at Plymouth Church.

The action of the Committee appointed to procure

an organ for the Boston Music Hall was, and still is, very cap-

tionall or ticised. That they should decide to build the organ

siges mer : in this country. This seemingly unpatriotic ac-

grand in i atrument could be produced by a liberal outlay.

They well have been content, for yours to come, with their

\$10,000 organs, still begradging even that cost which yields

but little profit to the builder, if the scheme be faithfully carried out. The advent of the magnificent Boston Organ has

have sought for all the novelles that the organs of the Old

World presented, and with such knowledge could have laid

When we learned that the Messra. Hook of Boston had been

awarded the contract for the great organ at Plymouth Church

we were satisfied the work would be well done and that the

instrument would reflect honor upon the country; for we heard

their great ergan in the Church of the Immaculate Concep

eign organ in the Music Hall Comparing its cost and size, it

is certainly the finest organ in the country.

The new organ in Plymouth Church is, we believe, the

cal arrangements, over 50 speaking stops. The following

COMBINATION PEDALS, PTC

The capacity of this organ is in every way admirable. Its

mechanical arrangements embrace every useful novelty in use

either in this country or in Europe. The water arrangements

for supplying the wind are absolutely perfect. The pressure

can be graduated by the organist in an instant, and the supply

is uniform and unfailing. The swell pedal being placed in the center, instead of at the side, is a great improvement in facil-

The private exhibition on Friday evening coabled us to judge

of many of the specialties of the organ, and also of its general power. It was exhibited by Mr. John Wilcox of Boston, an

organist of brilliant powers, and also a practical organ builder.

Mr. Wilcox, we understand, drew the entire scheme of thest

Plymouth Church organ, and has supervised its construction

Premouth Church organ, and has supervised as construction and its erection. The task undertaken by Mr. Wilcox was not a light one, for he had to display the organ and not himself, though in so doing he gave proof of the versatility of his imagination, and of his control over all the resources of the instrument. The first burst of the full ergan, with that

wonderful stop, the Tuba Mirabilis, was startling and excit-

ing, more, perliaps, from its extreme brilliancy than from its deep and rolling grandour of sound. Its brilliance

exceeds we think anything we have ever heard. A hundred affect trumpets seemed flooding the church with their bright.

piercing tones. Immediately succeeding this magnificent burst of power, the volume of tone fell to a more whisper, displaying a parity of quality that could not be exceeded. Then as his fancy suggested, Mr. Wilcox exhibited the various sole stops

introducing them through themes suggested by their charac-teristic timbres, separated by interludes, in which he dis

tegrity, without coupling, and introduced, with fine effect, the crescende and diminuendo pedal—a power, in the hands of a competent organist, exceeding that of any orchestra, for no

percesse of that power can be so finely graduated by

The performance closel with a bold subject, in

human power or lips, as is now achieved by mechan

which strongly contrasted effects of the full, medium

and iminimum power of the instrument in alternation

were finely trought out by the performer. When we consider the length of the extemporaneous performance,

its well-maintained continuity, and the constant demand on

the manual dexterity by the rapid changes of stops and com

binations, we must award to Mr. Wilcox the bighest praise

In set pieces the changes and combinations are arranged in advance, but in this case all the sole resources of the organ

were exhausted, and numerous combinations prepared on the

spur of the moment. With so much to do, in so short a space

of time comparatively, it could hardly be expected that Mr

Wilcox could carry out or elaborate his subject, but he dis-

played a fertile fancy, and his modulations, in which he never

wavered or halted, proved him to be a thorough and accomplished harmoulst. As we have said, he varied his subjects in

accordance with the character of the instrument; he also varied the style of mesic, skillfully contrasting the severe

The building of this organ is a masterpiece of workmanship;

the Immaculate Conception, Boston, the cor Annana is wonder-

fully beautiful, and certainly surpasses that in the organ in the Roston Munic Hal'. It has all the effect of a choir of well-trained

the sacred words breathed to the exquisite music. The Oboc

the Esplone, the Fieldi Gamba, the For Angelica, the Philomia

the Chrisnette, &c., are oil characteristically beautiful. The

dispasses are rich and sonorous, and singularly pure and fire in quality. We are, however, inclined to think that the char-

actor of the organ is rather brilliant than choral; that the

foundation is scarcely sufficient for the superstructure, more

especially in when conjunction with the Tuka Mirabilia, which we think is a little too brilliantly voiced. The size of the church

is not favorable for the development of the graver power of the

organ, while the brighter stops strike the ear at once. With

the ample space at the command of the congregation, it would

have been easy to extend the church twenty or thirty feet in the reer, which would have afforded fair space for the develop.

ment of the powers of this magnificent organ. As it is, it is

It is impossible to give a positive judgment upon the organ as a whole from a single hearing and examination. A public

nanifestly too large for the building.

some respects it can no where be excelled. As in the organ of

church style with the florid and remantic.

played the qualities of the several manuals in their simple

MECHANICAL REQUISITERS.

Pert.
1. 16 Open Diapasor.....
2. 9 Open Diapasor.....

Bourden..... Open Dispason Salicina.d.... Stoppel Dispas Outage.

cond largest in the country, containing, boside the mechani-

tion, Boston, and found it in some respects superior to the for-

out quite as grand a plan as the Boston Organ now exh.

intend df r Besten in Germany, seemed to be unnecess

violent, incendiary proceedings and speches at the Republi-can negro meeting the night before, stating that a serious

ot was feared; that the Gavernor had issued a proclamation

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARE.-There was a large The Mayor has issued the following proclamation:

MAYORALTY OF NEW-OBLEANS, CITY HALL, July 30, 1866.

Whereas, The Extinction Convention of 1861 propose meeting this day, and heireas, intuiting tone has reached me that the peace and good order of the city might be disturbed; now, therefore, I, John T. Monroe, Mayor of the City of New-Orleans, do Issue this my proclamation, calling upon the good people of this city to avoid with care all disturbances and collision; and I do particularly call fon the younger mombers of the community to act with such calmness and propriety as that the good name of the city may not be tarnisated, and the enemies of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson be not afforded an opportunity, so much control by them, of creating is breach of the peace and faisifying facis to the greatinglary of the City and Sato; and I do turther caloin upon all good citizens to refrain from gathering in or about the place of meeting of said Extinction Convention, satisfied by recent dispatches from Washington that the deliberations of the members thereof will receive no countenance from the President, and that he will sustain the agents of the present civil governments and vindicate its laws and acts to the satisfaction of the good people of the State.

THE ONLY PROTECTION in the world never broker through by berglars, is the Evacuan Alena Tringmans. Office No. 254 Broadway.

Carbolate of Lime, Coal Tar Powders, and all the products of Coal-Tar, manufactured by FAGE, Kippen & Co., No. 139 Maiden-lune.

Passengers Arrived.

Ship Great Western, from Liverpool.

1866.

FALL FASHIONS.

CELEBRATED

(Or Double Spring)

THE LATEST STYLES

and are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT and are the most ELASTIC, FLEXIBLE and DURABLE SKIRT MANUFACTURED. THEY will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAU-TIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts have been THROWN ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE Comfort, Durability and Recogniny, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the

THIS

UNIVERSALLY RECOMMENDED

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS GENERALLY.

WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,

GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW's, Greenwich and Murray-sta, where you will find Teas, Coffice, Fish, Flour and everything case cheaper than any store in New-York. One orlice houses

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH—The only perfectly PURE STARCH. It has not the ArtIcall White, produced by being Riesched with Chemical, as injurious to Lairen. It has ONE THIND more structed than any other, and is entirely free from any deleterious or fasely maker; therefore will keep sweet for years. It gives the most perfect Cohe and Flanch to three. Ask for KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH, and take no other.

No. 470 Broadway, near Broomest

FROM BREMEN AND SOUTHAMPTON—in steamship Harisa-Mrs. Adley and daughter, G. Cramer, A. Z. & N. Stanheimer, W. Fourdent, A. Cruse, E. Lapf, R. Laudenheimer, J. Lou. R. J. Bulken Mr. Kausche, W. Nessen, M. Leslugton, M. & E. Seibenschutz, and others.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.......Sunday, July 22.

Steamship Hanse, Oterendorf, Brownen July 15, via Southampton
18th, with midse, and 662 pass, to Othich's & Co. July 21, id. 26 36,
long 25 24, saw steamship Sexonis, bound E; 25d, a Gunard steamship
bound E; 26th, lat. 41 5, long, 56 35, sinto formeral late, bound W
28th, 2:59 a. m., steamship. Hermann and Allemania, bound E; 4 a.

m. a Br. steamship Semtoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with miles, and
pass, to G. Heincken & Peimore.

Steamship Gen, Hange, Mac.

LIGHT,

STANDARD SKIRT

IS

WAREROOMS and OFFICE.
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE-STS., New-York.

With their oan General of the State and the Lightenant-Governor relegraphed | next organists will disclay their several styles, and will further and Glass of all described and the Lightenant-Governor relegraphed | next organists will disclay their several styles, and will further

develop the resources of the organ, and afford a more extens

sive means of forming a full and accurate judgment. The Means. Hook have added greatly to their already brillians

reputation by the prompt production of this truly magnificent

FENIANISM .- James Stephens, C. O. I. R., arrived in town yesterday, and wes enthusiastically received by the centers of the Manhattan District. He appears quite condent of the success of his movement, and reiterates his statement that there will be fighting in Ir land thus year.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.—There was a large concourse of people assembled at the Mail, on Saturday after moon, to hear the performance by the Park Band. The weather, which was at first delightfully cool and pleasant changed into a severe storm toward the close of the afternoon, Groups of enthutinatic Testows, Scotebmen, Pristmen and Americans, nurses with children, and children without nurses, large cigars with small bons attached to them, and large boys with small cigars suito, promote and battle-scarre heroer, whose faces grew stranger; bright and care as the thrilling cadences floated past ten — Il were there, and at made up the well pleased and egree-by entertained axiemblinge.

m. a Br. steamship, bound E.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with miles, and pass, to G. Heineken & Paimore.

Steamship Gen. Barnes. Morton. Savasnah 52 hours, with miles and pass, to Livingston, for a Co. July 23, off Hatterns, saw steam ship Flambeau, hence for Savasnah.

Ship Helvetia, Warren, Havre 14 days, with miles, and 264 pass, to Wm. Whitlock p. No date, 50 miles W of Corne, spoke Br. ship Eatells, from Otage for Lendon, 63 days cot.

Ship Alex. Marshall. Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 235-pass, to Chas. H. Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 235-pass, to Chas. H. Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 235-pass, to Chas. H. Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 230-pass, to Chas. H. Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 291 pass, to Rich Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 291 pass, to Rich Marshall, Liverpooi Jone 4, with miles, and 190 pass, to R. M. Schman & Layre.

Brik Sagudahoc, Anal. Cow Bay 14 days, with coul to master.

Brik Sagudahoc, Anal. Cow Bay 14 days, with coul to master.

Brig Hone and Georg (Pries), Welde, Hamburg 55 days, with miles, and 190 pass, to R. M. Schman & Layre.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Eldridge, Rondont for Stonington.

Schr. J. J. Beckett, Robinson, Rondont for Stonington.

Schr. J. J. Smith, Smith, New Haven for Elmadelphin.

Schr. T. J. Smith, Smith, New Haven for Albany.

Schr. Globe, Stranz, Bridgeport,

Schr. Miranda Hardy, New-Haven for Albany.

Schr. Miranda Hardy, New-Haven for Albany.

Schr. Golden Gate, Miller, Norwich.

Schr. Olive Ellrabeth.

Schr. Throces, Lovell, Boston.

Schr. Olive Ellrabeth.

MEMORANDA.

Mr. P. Bauder, Sandy Hook Piot, treperts that the upper Swath Light was out from 3 o'clock mail's yesteday morring.

Ship Bremen, of and from Bremen for Baltimere, with 400 passes part, no date, &c. 13 days out.

BELOW.

Ship Great Western, from Liverpool.

J. W. BRADLEY'S

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

SKIRT

ARE NOW MADE

OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

POPULAR SKIRT

FASHION MAGAZINES

At WHOLESALE, by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sele-

Also, AT WHOLESALE by the LEADING JOBBERS.

GO to MACFARLAND'S Book Store, cornet BOOKS of the day and Broadway, there you will find all the NEW BOOKS of the day and all the old Standard Works and, also, choice English, French and Scotch Stationary.

DAVIS COLLAMORE & Co., Have now in store FLOWER SPANDS for DINNER CENTERS something rw and very ornamental. A novel shape of PERFISHE BOTTLE WITH STAND.
With their unalassoriment of DINING, DESSERT, and TEA SETS MARBLE VASES at reduced prices, and Glass of all Associations.